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TWO CENTURIES' GROWTH OF AMERICAN LAW, 1701-1901. By Members of the Faculty of the Yale Law School. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. \$4. Pp. xviii and 538.

The Yale Bicentennial publications cover all of the fields of knowledge, and furnish a complete survey of the progress of the human mind. No more worthy memorial could be designed to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of this great university. It is especially fitting that the Faculty of the Law School, whose particular tradition has required that the study of the theory of the law should be emphasized, should have united to send forth this admirable account of the progress of the law in its various departments. Nowadays one finds little that deals with so broad a theme. Practitioners have become specialists, and even the best can take little time to study the general lines of development in legal theory. We believe that the thinking lawyer could find no reading more helpful than that which would enable him to understand the sequence in the decisions in each branch of the law.

This volume is divided into eighteen chapters, contributed by such well-known writers as Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor Henry Wade Rogers, William K. Townsend, George E. Beers, William Frederic Foster, George D. Watrous, Edwin B. Gager, Leonard M. Daggett, David Torrance and James H. Webb. The subjects include Constitutional Law, Real Property, Torts, Evidence, International Law, Municipal Corporations, etc. In each chapter the object is to trace the tendencies that have operated since 1701 in influencing the development of the legal conceptions. The tremendous material advance during this period, the change in the political relations and organization of the American people, the growth of new interests and the assertion of new needs,—all of these forces have influenced the great body of legal decisions and so have reacted upon the development of American law. These forces are traced in a clear and logical way, that comes naturally from the scientific training. While there are references to cases in sufficient number to satisfy the most critical, yet this volume has not the appearance of a law-book. It is a contribution to the philosophy of the law, and as such it has a certain value for the general reader, for whom, in a measure, it has been designed.

It would be difficult to measure adequately the debt of the nation to Yale. Her graduates are found in every avenue of work, living useful, hopeful lives. In the legal profession some of the most illustrious names are to be found on Yale's alumni roll. In the development of American law, in the determination of those judgments which, although "the slow fruit of controversies between opposing interests," are nevertheless based upon "principles of right," the graduates of Yale have borne a distinguished part. We congratulate the University upon its illustrious

record. We congratulate the Faculty of the Law School upon a volume which worthily maintains the traditions of their great institution, and which is, in aim and in execution, a most useful contribution to the lawyer's library.

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AN EPITOME OF THE LAW AFFECTING MARINE INSURANCE. By LAWRENCE DUCKWORTH, of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. 1901.

This book is the latest addition to a small series from the pen of Mr. Duckworth on kindred subjects, including: "The Law Relating to General and Particular Average" and "An Epitome of the Law Relating to Charter Parties and Bills of Lading." These latter books will, no doubt, serve as a good introduction for the one just published.

This volume is just what the title claims for it: a short review and summary of the Law of Marine Insurance. It is written in the style of so many modern text-books. The tendency of decisions and the resulting rule of law to be discussed are stated in the first paragraph of the chapter, to be then illustrated by well chosen cases shortly reviewed. The book is not an exhaustive treatise on the subject; but by giving a good summary of the whole, it naturally suggests where a study of the parts may be further pursued.

The author expresses the wish that his work may be useful to business men. He has therefore designed it as a book of ready reference,—devoid of technicality and intelligible to the layman throughout. There is a careful index and chapter analysis, and glossary of terms. The latest English cases are cited and compared with American decisions. The appendix is especially useful, including the common forms of a Marine Insurance policy, as well as rules for the construction thereof. The provisions of the Marine Insurance Bill, 1898, will also be found there.

Accompanying the book is a pamphlet, issued by the International Law Association, containing a body of rules adopted at a conference held in Glasgow, August, 1901, "as a scheme for making Marine Insurance Law international. The hope is that by the adoption of these rules, policies made in the same terms in different countries may have the same effects, and not as now different effects, according to the law of the place in which they are made."

It will be seen then that this handbook recommends itself to all those who wish ready access to this branch of the law. To keep the book down to the desired size must have been no small task, for the Law of Marine Insurance offers for classification much judge-made law and an ever-increasing wealth of litigation.

W. L.